[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 18th May, 1885.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Central Asian question.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th May, states that the telegrams lately received from London hold out the hope of a peaceful settlement of the frontier embroglio, though the British Government will have little reason to call the settlement a peace with honor. The Russian Government has disavowed all intention of seizing Herat, and the main points connected with the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier will be settled in London. Sir Peter Lumsden was to leave for London on the 6th idem. He should congratulate himself on his escape, as it was feared that he might share the fate of General Gordon. The Panjdeh affair will be submitted to the arbitration of the King of Denmark. Mr. Gladstone lately declared in the House of Commons that, as the Amir desired to restrict his frontier, and as the Russian Government had given solemn assurances not to advance beyond its present boundary, the British and Russian Governments did not wish to test the strength of their gallant officers! But now what guarantee is there that Russia will adhere to her present promises and will not break

them as she did her previous ones. If the British premier, who is so ready to believe in Russian assurances, remains long in office, Herat will before long pass into Russian hands. The London *Times* is quite right in saying that, in order to maintain British prestige, the Russian troops should be required to evacuate Panjdeh pending the delimitation, even though the place might have been subsequently ceded to Russia. The Grand Old Man is now really in his dotage. The evil effect, which his weak policy will have on Heratis and Kandaharis, who regarded the Boundary Commission as their safeguard, may be easily imagined. The *Moscow Gazette* has ventured to threaten that if the British Government will not evacuate Port Hamilton, Russia will occupy Herat! The censure passed by Lord Randolph Churchill on the Government policy in Parliament was perfectly just. The *Akhbár* is no alarmist, and knows very well that an outbreak of hostilities with Russia would involve heavy sacrifices to this country. But it cannot approve of a peace which compromises British prestige, and which will be only short-lived. There are only two courses between which the British Government should choose. Either it should content itself with fortifying its own frontier and conciliating the natives, leaving the Amir to shift for himself, or, if it desires to maintain Afghanistan as a neutral zone between this country and Russia, it should tell the St. Petersburg government, once for all, that it shall go so far and no farther. A policy of weakness and vacillation is sure to lead to disastrous results.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Shafiq i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th May, states that it would appear that Mr. Gladstone, who was so ready to wage a bloody war against the Mahdi, considers it a sin to fight with Holy Russia, whose noble mission is, in his opinion, to spread civilization among barbarous peoples. The *Shafiq* would be the last to desire a war with Russia, which would be a terrible drain on the resources of this country. But it cannot con-

The same.

template Mr. Gladstone's policy of vacillation with equanimity. Simply in order to avoid war he is disposed to accede to all the unjust demands of the Russian Government. He is ready to accept any delimitation which may be devised by the Russian Government, provided it gives an unqualified assurance never to seize Herat! Why did he make such an ado about the delimitation at first? Such entire yielding now on his part will be very detrimental to British prestige. The Russians have spared no pains to disgrace the British Boundary Commission. Alikhanoff even offered rewards for the heads of British officers at the time of the capture of Panjdeh. Surely the Afgháns will be induced to form a very low opinion of the British who did not raise a finger in their defence at Panjdeh. The *Shafíq* would not be surprised if, when the whole story of the Panjdeh affair comes to the knowledge of the British public, the popular feeling at home becomes so strong against Russia that Mr. Gladstone may be again obliged to change his policy.

Circulation, 275 copies.

The same.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 9th May, adverting to the recent course of negotiations between the British and the Russian Governments observes that a war is inevitable, though it may be postponed for some time. Russia has not traversed fourteen or fifteen hundred miles of desert for nothing. She will not allow the decisions of any Boundary Commissions to check her progress. The European sovereign to whose arbitration it has been proposed to entrust the Panjdeh affair is not a very influential king. It would have been better if the aid of the German Government had been invoked, whose verdict would carry weight both with Russia and England. The *Panjábí* is of opinion that as a war is sure to take place sooner or later, and as a large sum of money has been already spent on military preparations, the British Government should at once declare war. The cession of Panjdeh to Russia would be a great humiliation to the British Government.

Circulation, 415 copies.

The same.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 13th May, referring to the negotiations going on between England and Russia for an amicable settlement of the Central Asian difficulty, remarks that the British public is unanimous in condemning Mr. Gladstone's policy which is in favour of ceding Panjdeh to Russia. But it is a matter of indifference to Natives whether Panjdeh belongs to the Amir or the Czar. They heartily desire the avoidance of a war with Russia, which would involve an immense loss of men and money to this country.

Circulation, 732 copies.

Amir of Kábul.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 9th May, states that, as Abdul Rahman lived for fourteen years in Russia, strong doubts are entertained in some quarters as to his friendship. True, he long subsisted on Russian aid, but he stands under far greater obligations to the British Government, which has not only placed him on the throne of Kábul, but also regularly assists him with gifts of money and arms. Moreover, he knows very well that the British Government has no desire to occupy Afghánistán.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Amir of Kabul and the British Government.

The *Ashâatul Sunnat* (Lahore), for December (published and received last week), in commenting upon the Rawalpindi Conference, observes that the Amir received many valuable presents from the Government of India on the occasion. When a sword studded with diamonds was presented to him by the Viceroy, he said that he would use it against the enemies of the British Government. The *Ashâat* quotes extracts from the Quran to show that a Muhammadan king can enter into a friendly alliance with a non-Muhammadan government, and that he is bound to adhere to such an alliance, when contracted. Hence, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities with Russia, the Amir ought to espouse the cause of England, and even those Muhammadans, who live in the neighbourhood of Afghanistan but do not owe allegiance to the Amir, ought to help England against Russia, as long as the Bri-

tish Government is in alliance with the Amir, the Sultan of Turkey, or any other Muhammadan king. The editor suggests that the Government of India should print his pamphlet on *jehad* and widely circulate it in Afghánistán. The sympathy and good will of a people like the Afgháns can be only secured by the publication of such pamphlets. The payment of subsidies to the Amir has no effect upon the Afghán population in general.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Amrita Bazar Pattrika and the Rawalpindi Conference.

A correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 17th May, remonstrates strongly with the *Amrita Bazar Pattrika*, of Calcutta, for the article which it lately published on the Rawalpindi Conference in the form of a dialogue between the Viceroy and the Amir, and in which the latter was represented as making some impertinent proposals. The editor concurs with his correspondent in condemning the article. (A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Panjab*, Hoshiarpur, of the 11th May, also finds fault with the *Amrita Bazar Pattrika* for the article in question.)

Civil and Military Gazette and natives.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 13th May, says that the *Civil and Military Gazette* is nothing if not hostile to natives. It does not lose any opportunity of attacking them. When they are making loyal offers of aid to Government in the present crisis, the *Gazette* is as ready as ever to abuse them. It tauntingly asks native newspapers to advise Government to tax the salaries of Civilians and to sell titles which, it says, natives would be only too anxious to buy. Government should prevent Anglo-Indian newspapers from annoying natives by such unjust and uncalled-for attacks.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Sir Lepel Griffin and native Princes.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th May, is glad to state that the Central Asian question has not proved an unmixed evil, inasmuch as it has afforded natives an opportunity of exhibiting their loyalty and attachment to Government. This display

of enthusiasm has not gone for nothing. Sir Lepel Griffin has contributed a long letter to the London *Times* in which he has ably defended the loyalty of native princes, and has shown that their armies are not a source of danger to the paramount power; but that, on the contrary, they could be turned to good account. The Government of India would do well to allow Native Chiefs to arm their troops with improved weapons and make them more efficient.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Calcutta Statesman and Russia.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 9th May, is glad to state that the comments of the *Calcutta Statesman* on Indian questions are always characterized by remarkable justice and impartiality. But its admiration for Russia is quite inexplicable. It sees nothing objectionable in her aggression and regards her as the pioneer of civilization. It is surprising that its sympathies are with the Russian and not with the British Government in the Central Asian difficulty. All England condemns the Russian attack on Panjdeh as opposed to the agreement of 17th March, but the *Statesman*, on the contrary, charges the Afgháns with provocation. The *Vanity Fair* called Russia a hellish country, but the Calcutta journal has extolled it to the sky. The latter journal does not yet believe that Panjdeh is in the possession of Russia.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Raising of subscription for the relief of the widows and children of the Afghan soldiers killed at Panjdeh.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th May, publishes a letter which the Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islamia of Lahore has received from a member at Siálkot. The writer briefly speaks of the atrocities committed by Cossacks on Turkish women and children during the late Russo-Turkish war, refers to the relief rendered by this country to the Turkish sufferers at the time, and asks the Anjuman to raise subscriptions on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Afghan soldiers killed at Panjdeh by the Russian troops. The writer himself offers to contribute Rs. 100 to the fund. The *Rafiq* highly approves of the proposal on the following grounds, and hopes that the Anjuman will

soon hold a meeting to consider it :—(1) That the scheme would have a very good effect on the Afghans. A semi-barbarous people as they are, they would not fail to appreciate such an exhibition of sympathy by their neighbours. (2) That the measure would disabuse the minds of Russians, who think that natives, especially Musalmans, are disaffected towards the British Government. (3) Last, but not least, the movement would revive the latent hatred and animosity of the whole Mnhammadan world against Russia.

Native volunteering.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 6th May, referring to the native volunteering movement, observes that natives are not well advised in maintaining the agitation. If Government for reasons best known to itself does not desire to accept their services, they should remain silent until wiser counsels prevail. (Some other newspapers contain articles in favour of the enlistment of native volunteers.) Circulation, 250 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Elevation of two Natives to District Judgeships in Oudh.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 15th May, expresses great satisfaction at the elevation of Maulvi Samiullah Khán and Ráe Nárain Dás to District Judgeships in Oudh, considers both of them as qualified for the office, and remarks that Sir Alfred Lyall has redeemed a pledge of the Supreme Government. In connection with the new Oudh judicial scheme, which was introduced in the time of Lord Lytton, it was decided that there should be at least two native District Judges in that province, and Mr. Saiyid Mahmud was first appointed to the office, Sir George Couper, Bart., who was an Anglo-Indian of the first water and had anti-native sympathies, opposed this proposal with all his might. It is no secret that he did not make Mr. Saiyid Mahmud's appointment until he was told by Lord Lytton's Government that in case of default, the appointment would be made by the Supreme-Government direct. Thus the District Judgeship of Rae Bareli was secured to natives. But the recent pro- Circulation, 600 copies.

motion of Ráe Nárain Dás to the District Judgeship of Sitapur shows that the office there also will be held in future by a native. The *Hindustání* is of opinion that the native community of Lucknow should hold a public meeting to express its gratitude to Sir Alfred Lyall and establish a memorial to him by public subscription.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Maulvi Samiullah Khan's elevation to a District Judgeship.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 8th May, with reference to the controversy about Maulvi Sami Ullah Khán's elevation to a District Judgeship, remarks that the objection that the Maulvi does not know English is frivolous. If a Subordinate Judge can do without a knowledge of English, so can a District Judge do without it. To the *Akhbár's* knowledge the Maulvi always performed his duty as Subordinate Judge satisfactorily, and there is every reason to hope that he will acquit himself well in his new office. Although the *Akhbár* is opposed to the so-called Anglicised school of Musalmans, to which the Maulvi belongs, it hails his elevation with delight, simply because the disability under which natives hitherto laboured has been removed. If this time an Anglicised Musalman has been made a District Judge, next time an orthodox Musalman or a Hindu will get the office.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Exclusion of Natives from the higher ranks of the public service.

A correspondent of the *Qaisarí* (Jalandar), of the 16th May, states that India is not for Indians but for Englishmen. All posts of trust and responsibility in every department, Civil, Military, Telegraph, Post-Office, Medical, Education, and Forest, are monopolized by Europeans. Natives have only received a few crumbs that have fallen from the tables of Europeans, but still they are told that they have got more than their share and are charged with having an undue desire for the loaves and fishes of Government! Anglo-Indians would exclude them even from the lower ranks of the public service and make them mere hewers of wood and carriers of water! But Government would do well to pursue a more

liberal policy towards the children of the soil in view of the spread of English education among them.

Removal of the Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner from Jhajhar to Rohtak.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jhajhar, says that he does not see why the Extra Assistant Commissioner, who always held his Court at that place, has been transferred to the head-quarters of the district under the new re-organization scheme. No good has accrued to the public service from this arrangement, which has, on the contrary, been productive of great inconvenience to the suitors of Jhajhar. Hence the writer hopes that Government will reconsider the subject.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Poverty of the people.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 15th May, states that lately in Ajmere a man, who was starving from want of food, took some articles from the shop of a sweetmeat seller by force. He told the Magistrate that he had committed the offence under pressure of starvation. When the Magistrate sentenced him to two weeks' imprisonment, he thanked him for sending him to a place where he would have two meals during the day! At the same place another man, who had lately been a convict, committed suicide by ripping open his stomach in order to escape the torments of hunger! These unfortunate incidents are a good index to the distress prevailing in this country. Mr. Digby was not much wide of the truth when he observed that famines had killed more people in this country than wars in any civilized country! There are thousands of men who suffer from want of employment, and to whom death would be quite welcome. It is high time that Government should do something to improve the condition of the people.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Major Chatterton, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th May, publishes an account of a criminal prosecution lately instituted by a Mr. Briton against one Sáhib Khán before Major Chatterton, Cantonment Ma-

gistrate, Agra, and charges the Magistrate with certain irregular and high-handed proceedings in the case.

Circulation, 403 copies.

A correspondent of the *Núru-l-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 16th May, is glad to say that the new Director of Public Instruction made fairly satisfactory arrangements for the conduct of the late Middle Class Examination. This year the examination was not attended by those irregularities to which the writer lately alluded. But the Arithmetic paper was rather too difficult for the candidates. The writer also points out errors in the first and second questions, and observes that the examination is intended to test the knowledge of the candidates and not to give the examiners an opportunity of displaying their own knowledge. This year no less than 75 per cent. of the failures will be in Mathematics. Another disadvantage under which the boys laboured was that questions in the History of India were set from Dr. Hunter's History, which had only lately been introduced.

Late Middle Class Examination, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Circulation, 125 copies.

The *Qaisarí* (Jalandar), of the 16th May, states that it would seem that the Panjab Government has lost its copy of the Panjáb Civil List. Lála Bhawáni Dás was sent to take charge of the office of Munsif at Jalandar two months after the departure of Saiyid Diláwar Ali Sháh. The munsifship vacated by Chuni Lál is still vacant. Such a great delay in filling vacancies is necessarily a source of great inconvenience to suitors.

Delay in filling vacancies in the judicial service in Jalandar.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 13th May, in its local news columns, gives an account of a case of house-breaking which occurred in Johnstonganj on the 7th idem at night, and finds fault with the conduct of Bhakta Singh, head-constable, on the occasion. The *Samáchár* observes that the present police officers at Allahabad, who have been there for

Police at Allahabad.

many years, are now quite unable to keep bad characters in check. It is difficult to realize why they are not transferred to some other place.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Reduction of public expenditure.

The *Khairkhwáh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 7th May, states that the Punjab Government has issued orders to all Heads of Departments for a reduction of public expenditure in order to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with war preparations. Economy is always a good thing, but it would not be wise to dismiss low-paid chaprasis, duftaris, and clerks. All official salaries exceeding Rs. 500 a month should be curtailed, especially the high scales of pay fixed for the higher ranks of the public service should be materially reduced. The same paper, of the 14th idem, recommends a reduction in the home charges and the stoppage of the migration of the Supreme Government and the Local Governments to the hills during the hot weather. These migrations to the hills cost no less than twenty or twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Purchase of the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway, by Government.

The *Gham Khwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th May, states that it is believed that, in view of the purchase of the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway by Government, all officers in the service of the Company, whose pay exceeds Rs. 500, have been warned that their services will not be required from the end of this year. But Government will do well to retain the services of able and experienced officers like Mr. David Ross. The good administration of the line is really very creditable to him.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Recruitment of the police service.

The same paper regrets to state that the lower classes of police officials are as a rule very corrupt and frequently abuse their powers. Too great care cannot be taken in recruiting the service in order to improve its tone. The recruits should be

not only able-bodied men, but should also bear a good character.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Transport animals purchased in Rawalpindi.

The *Aftáb-i-Hind* (Jalandar), of the 16th May, regrets to say that most of the animals lately purchased in Rawalpindi by transport officers have been condemned as unfit for service and will shortly be resold by public auction! Of the 1,200 asses purchased only 28 will be retained! This clearly shows with what care the purchases were made. The transport officers seem to have been influenced by ulterior motives. Had native officers bought such useless animals, they would have been sent to gaol long ago. Numbers of animals have died from want of fodder! This is the way in which the hard-earned money of the tax-payer is wasted.

Circulation, 150 copies.

Vaccinators.

The *Ainu-l-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 8th May (received on the 14th idem), states that hitherto vaccinators worked only five months in the cold weather during the year, and were allowed to live at their homes during the remaining seven months, for which they received pay at a reduced rate. It is believed that in future they will be required to remain in their circles even when the vaccination season is over, but still they will be allowed the lower rate of pay as before. Evidently this will be unjust. If vaccinators are prevented from going to their homes, and are required to do some kind of work or another, they are entitled to full pay.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Thákur Fateh Singh's memorandum on Infanticide.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 11th May, adverting to the memorandum which Thákur Fateh Singh has written on the prevalence of infanticide among Rajputs, and which he has forwarded to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, highly praises the memorandum and asks the Agent to bring friendly pressure to bear on the native chiefs of Rajputana to adopt the recommendations of the Thákur for the suppression of the evil.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 12th May, condemns the demolition of the old market at Hazratganj, and the proposed construction of a new one at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

Construction of a new market in Hazratganj, Lucknow.

The municipal committee should first provide for the more crying wants of the people. There is a great scarcity of water, and the streets in the Chauk are in a most neglected condition.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 14th May, states that it appears from the *Victoria paper* that the Maharaja of Patiala is taught Arabic and Persian by his vazir himself. The *Khair Khwáh* condemns the arrangement on the ground that if the vazir is allowed also to be tutor to the young prince, he will acquire undue influence over him.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Education of the Maharaja of Patiala.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 13th May, says that it is the paramount duty of a native prince to make proper arrangements for the protection of the lives and property of his subjects. If he neglects that duty, he is sure to bring himself into difficulty. Wájid Alí Sháh paid the penalty of his negligence and carelessness by the loss of his kingdom. Rampur is a well known Muhammadan State; but the state of things there is far from satisfactory. Although the State has a fairly large income, it has few well paid officers in its service. The Commander of the army, who is also political agent, gets Rs. 300 a month, but the pay of no other officer exceeds Rs. 200. The City Inspector of Police receives Rs. 30 a month, and a constable Rs. 4, out of which he has to pay the cost of his uniform. It is believed that police officials being so low paid are in league with thieves. Lately thefts and robberies became so frequent that the Nawab was obliged to order a detachment of cavalry, 50 strong, to patrol the streets during the night. The cavalry are hard worked.

Circulation, 331 copies.

Rampur.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 14th May, is glad to state that the Post-master General of the Panjáb has put a stop to the arrangement which was lately introduced into Lahore for the delivery of letters through the city sub-post-offices, but which did not work well. The arrangements now made are quite satisfactory and cause no delay in the delivery.

Delivery of letters at Lahore.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th May, complains that at the Railway-station at Lahore ticket-collectors do not treat native passengers properly, and that they often extort fare in cash from ignorant women for children under three years, and appropriate the money to their own use.

Ticket-collectors at Lahore.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 125 copies.

The *Qaisarí* (Jalandar), of the 16th May, is glad to state that Báwá Náráyan Singh has granted the munificent sum of Rs. 80,000 for the support of the Anglo-Vedic School established at Amritsar by the Árya Samáj of that place. A large public meeting was lately held there in honour of the occasion. (Other newspapers of the Panjab have also praised the Báwá for his princely gift.)

Donation given by Báwá Náráyan Singh to the Anglo Vedic School at Amritsar.

Circulation 400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 9th May, publishes an account of the meeting held at Rangmahal, Lahore, on the 25th April by the friends of Muharram Ali Chishti, editor of the *Rafiq*, in honour of his release from the prison. Flowers were thrown on him as he entered the house. An address was presented to him, and speeches were delivered in his praise, to which he gave a reply. A deputation from some local newspapers waited on the editor at his house on the 26th April, and presented an address to him.

Editor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* and his friends.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Repair of the *ghats* in Ajodhia, Fyzabad.

The *Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzabad), of the 10th May, is glad to state that the Collector of Muttra has set a movement on foot for the repair of the *ghats* at that place, and has opened a subscription list for the purpose. Subscriptions have been already promised to the amount of twenty thousand rupees. The Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad would do well to adopt a similar measure for repairing the *ghats* in Ajodhia.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	May 9th & 16th	May 10th & 18th respectively.	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Díván Bútá Singh,	„ 6th, 8th, 13th & 15th.	„ 9th, 11th 16th & 18th respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáau-l-Hasan ...	„ 14th ...	„ 18th ...	250 „
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 8th & 16th	„ 14th & 18th respectively.	150 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 12th ...	„ 15th ...	65 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 6th, 9th & 13th.	„ 19th, 12th, & 15th respectively.	500 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád...	„ 5th & 13th	„ 11th & 17th, respectively.	400 „
8	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	„ 8th & 15th	„ 10th & 17th respectively.	...
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	„ 9th, 12th & 16th.	„ 11th, 14th & 18th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...	106 copies.
11	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Alí Amjad Husain,	„ 7th ...	„ 11th ...	250 „
12	*Anis-i-Hind* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	„ 10th ...	„ 18th ...	50 „
13	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 9th ...	„ 14th ...	150 „

14	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 12th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).
15	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 9th to 18th	„ 9th to 18th respectively.	600 copies.
16	*Ashátu-l-Sunnat* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Husain,	For Dec. ...	„ 11th ...	350 „
17	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	May 11th ...	„ 14th ...	110 „
18	*Ázád* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	April 28th & May.	12th „ „ 13th & 14th respectively.	...
19	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	May 8th & 15th	„ 11th & 17th respectively.	100 „
20	*Bhárat Vilás* ...	Ágrá ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	„ 12th ...	„ 15th ...	200 „
21	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	„ 11th ...	„ 12th ...	1,750 „
22	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farrukhábád.	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kálí Charan ...	For April ...	„ 9th ...	310 „
23	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	May 9th ...	„ 13th ...	250 „
24	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 11th ...	„ „ ...	500 „
25	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhúpál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	„ 10th ...	„ 14th ...	313 „
26	*Dard-i-Dil* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Nadir Husain Khán	„ 15th ...	„ 16th ...	...
27	*Delhi Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 6th & 13th	„ 9th & 16th respectively.	331 „
28	*Gham Khwár-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahráj Kishun ...	„ 9th & 16th	„ 12th & 18th respectively.	300 „
29	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	April 29th & May.	6th „ 14th ...	250 „
30	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí-Ashraf.	May 14th ...	„ 16th ...	...
31	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 10th, 13th, 15th & 17th.	„ 10th, 14th, 16th & 18th respectively.	600 „
32	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Mír ...	April 17th, 8th & 15th May.	„ 13th & 17th respectively.	280 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
33	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	May 9th & 13th	May 12th & 15th respectively.	132 copies.
34	*Jalwa-i-Tár* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	90 „
35	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 10th ...	„ 13th ...	150 „
36	*Karé Punch* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ismáil,	„ 2nd & 9th	„ 10th & 15th respectively.	200 „
37	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 11th ...	„ 14th ...	265 „
38	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 8th & 15th	„ 9th & 17th respectively.	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.).
39	*Katehar Punch* ...	Áonlá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Sháh ...	„ 11th ...	„ 13th ...	200 copies.
40	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 4th & 11th	„ 10th & 14th respectively.	350 „
41	*Káyasth Samáchár* ...	Allahabád,	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Bindá Prasád ...	For May ...	„ 15th ...	175 „
42	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	May 8th & 12th	„ 10th & 14th respectively.	200 „
43	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	175 „
44	*Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 7th & 14th	„ 12th & 17th respectively.	300 „
45	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	„ 12th ...	„ 18th ...	400 „
46	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pílíbhít ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán	„ 7th & 14th	„ 11th & 18th respectively.	200 „

47	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 7th, 9th, 12th 14th & 16th	„	10th, 11th 14th, 16th, & 18th respectively.	450	„
48	*Lama-i-Núr* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Háfiz Abdullah ...	April 12th & 19th	„	9th ...	54	„
49	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Hidáyat Alí ...	May 6th & 13th	„	11th & 15th respectively.	130	„
50	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	„ 8th ...	„	10th ...	400	„
51	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 11th ...	„	15th ...	90	„
52	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 12th ...	„	13th ...	208	„
53	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 9th ...	„	„ ...	39	„
54	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán,*	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 5th & 15th	„	18th ...	100	„
55	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 8th & 16th	„	10th & 18th respectively.	240	„
56	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 11th ...	„	14th ...	400	„
57	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 10th ...	„	13th ...	100	„
58	*Muir Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 12th ...	„	15th ...	...	...
59	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 11th ...	„	13th ...	700	„
60	*Nádiru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirza Nadir Husain	„ 13th ...	„	15th ...	...	...
61	*Naiyar-i-Ázam* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 4th & 11th	„	9th & 14th respectively.	200	„
62	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	„ 8th & 16th	„	11th & 17th respectively.	275	„
63	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Avtár Krishn ...	April 7th ...	„	14th ...	200	„
64	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	May 7th & 15th	„	9th & 16th respectively.	350	„
65	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 5th & 12th	„	9th & 15th respectively.	96	„
66	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	„ 6th & 14th	„	8th & 18th respectively.	175	„
67	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	„ 4th & 11th	„	9th & 16th respectively.	100	„
68	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 7th & 14th,	„	„ ...	755	„
69	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Áonlá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Sháh ...	„ 11th ...	„	10th & 17th respectively.	400	„

List of papers examined—(concluded).

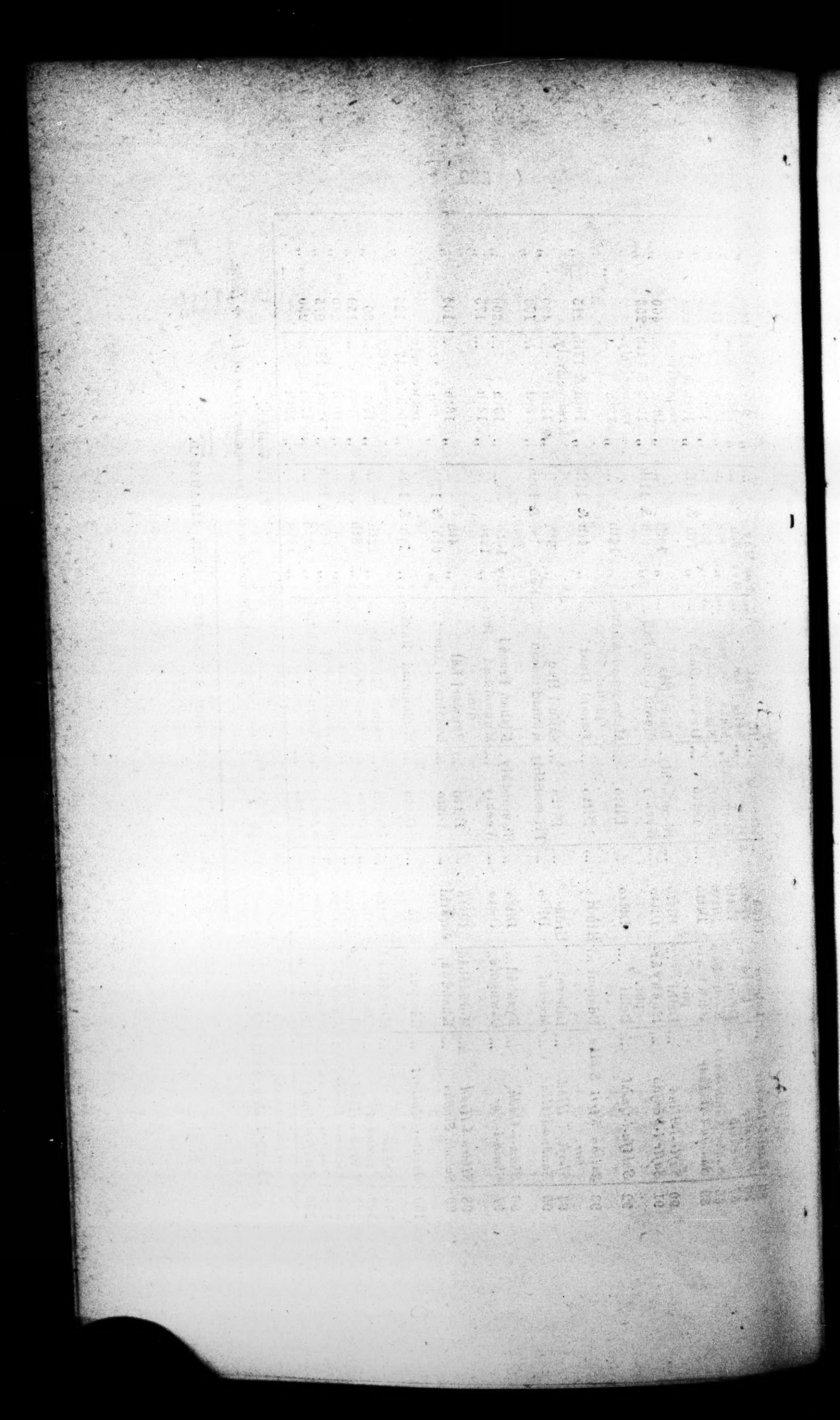
No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
70	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Roshan Lál ...	May 1885. 5th ...	May 1885. 9th ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
71	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 9th & 16th	,, 9th & 17th respectively.	403 copies.
72	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	,, 5th & 15th	,, 18th ...	200 ,,
73	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	,, 13th ...	,, 14th ...	415 ,,
74	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 9th to 18th	,, 9th to 18th	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
75	*Oudh Punch* ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 7th ...	,, 11th ...	450 copies.
76	*Panjábí Akhbár* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	,, 6th, 9th & 13th.	,, 10th, 12th & 17th respectively.	275 ,,
77	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	,, 6th & 13th	,, 10th & 17th respectively.	80 ,,
78	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 12th ...	,, 14th ...	295 ,,
79	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 13th ...	,, 13th ...	600 ,,
80	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 9th & 16th	,, 11th & 18th respectively.	125 ,,
81	*Rafáh-i-'Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	400 ,,
82	*Rafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 9th ...	,, 12th ...	400 ,,
83	*Raftu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 11th ...	,, ,, ...	400 ,,
84	*Rájputána Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí,	Ditto ...	Murád Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,, 13th ...	315 ,,

85	*Ravi-i-Benazir* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Hargopál ...	For May ...	„ 9th ...	450	„
86	*Reformer* ...	Ditto ...	*Ditto* ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	May 9th ...	„ 14th ...	700	„
87	*Rekhtah* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	„ 8th ...	„ 10th ...	175	„
88	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Nizámu-l-dín ...	„ 9th ...	„ 13th ...	365	„
89	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bhawalpúr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 7th & 14th	„ 10th & 17th respectively.	264	„
90	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	400	„
91	*Safír-i-Panjáb* ...	Hoshyárpúr.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	„ 6th & 11th	„ 10th & 14th respectively.	253	„
92	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	„ 14th ...	„ 15th ...	...	
93	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshi Dhar ...	„ 4th & 11th	„ 10th & 17th respectively.	215	„
94	*Shafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	„ 9th ...	„ 11th ...	400	„
95	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	Feb. 1st & 10th May.	„ 3rd ...	103	„
96	*Shám-i-Oudh* ...	Fyzábád...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Kishan Prasád ...	May 10th ...	„ 13th ...	300	„
97	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	„ 12th ...	„ 14th ...	175	„
98	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	„ 4th ...	„ 13th ...	160	„
99	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khándwá,	Maráthí ...	Ditto ...	Lakshman Anant ...	„ 6th & 13th	„ 9th & 16th respectively.	...	
100	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	„ 7th & 14th	„ 10th & 17th respectively.	125	„
101	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Káhat Alí Khán ...	„ 12th ...	„ 17th ...	80	„
102	*Tamannái* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	„ 8th ...	„ 9th ...	150	„
103	*Tátiya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ „ ...	„ 10th ...	260	„
104	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	„ 6th to 15th	„ 10th to 18th	975	„
105	*Waqiya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Siráju-l-din Ahmad	„ 11th ...	„ 17th ...	250	„
106	*Zarif-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	„ 10th ...	„ 12th ...	...	

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd May, 1885.

PRIYA DAS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.



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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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